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Project: Greenwood County, Site "A"

Project Sponsor: Froehling & Robertson, Inc.: 1310 Lowndes Hill Road, Greenville, SC 29607

Agency and Permit Number: None given

Project Location: Northern Greenwood County, northeast of Hodges and northwest of Cokesbury, South Carolina (Figure 1).

Field Personnel: Tom Covington and Nicole Southerland

Date of Survey: July 16, 2003

Objective: To obtain initial historical research that will assist in better understanding of the types of historic sites present on the tract; and to identify the areas of the tract that have the highest probability of producing archaeological and/or historical sites.

Survey Description: The 151 acre tract was divided into three areas: (1) the eastern portion located next to the existing Solution Technologies building; (2) the middle portion which contains a branch of Dudley Creek and the steep slopes adjacent to the creek; and (3) the western portion. The southern boundary of the tract is an existing transmission line while the eastern portion borders S-25. The remaining boundaries are arbitrarily set in the woods. The three areas are shown in Figure 2.

The first step in the assessment was to locate historic maps of the area to see if there were any structures or other pertinent information which would point to a possible site location. These maps include:

1. Mills' *Atlas* of 1825 (Figure 3)
2. *Abbeville District, South Carolina* map of 1860 by Lieber, Oscar, Montgomery
3. *Abbeville County, South Carolina* map of 1873 by E.M. Steeber
4. *Geological & Agricultural Map of Abbeville County* of 187?
5. 1918 Abbeville Quadrangle (Figure 4)
6. 1929 blueprint copy of the 1898 *Map of Greenwood County, South Carolina* by Wm. H. Yeldell and W.J. Kirk
7. *Reconnaissance Erosion Map of State of South Carolina* from 1934 by M.W. Lowry
8. 1938 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Greenwood County* (Figure 5)

In addition, a 1978-84 SHPO survey by John Blythe was consulted for any historic structures



which may be located within the tract boundaries.

The town of Cokesbury, located southeast of the project area, was briefly researched and according to one source was established in 1825 as Mt. Ariel, but in 1835 changed its name to Cokesbury to honor Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury, the first two bishops of the Methodist Church in America (Neuffer 1984). The town was very religious with the Tabernacle Academy, later becoming the Female Masonic College, the foundation of the area. One source claims that the population steeply declined in 1880 due to the closing of the College (Rodeffer et al. 1979). In fact, the project area is located within a National Register District as being part of the land belonging to the College in Cokesbury (see the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1970).

During the field survey, the roads were walked, the ridge tops were examined, and samples of areas with surface visibility were also investigated. The project is in a rural area with two plants, Solution Technologies and Sara Lee, adjacent to the property (Figure 6).

According to the soil survey for Greenwood County (Camp and Herren 1980) the tract contains soils common to sloping areas. All of the soils are well drained and include Appling loamy sand, Helena loamy sand, Louisburg loamy sand, Pacolet sandy clay loam/sandy loam, and Cecil sandy clay loam/sandy loam. Slopes occur from 2 to 40% in the area and slopes above 6% tended to be eroded. In fact the 1934 *Reconnaissance Erosion Map of State of South Carolina* shows this area to have 75-100% of the surface gone and occasional gullies.

The tract is planted with pine and hardwood forests (Figure 7) with the majority of Area 2 a hardwood forest (Figure 8). Even with a high degree of erosion, much of the tract was still covered in grass/pasture (Figure 9) which resulted in poor surface visibility. The pine and hardwood forests also provided poor surface visibility due to various underbrush, however the hardwood forest next to the creek were open and had 75% visibility in some areas.

Results: A background check at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS revealed no historic structures within the tract boundaries or within a 1.0 mile radius. There is, however, one structure recorded in 1980 that appears to be within the 1.0 mile boundary, although the exact location is unknown. The structure is the F.F. Gary House, but while a brief physical description of the house is listed, no date of construction or photo of the structure was included.

Also, as previously mentioned, the entire project area is included in a National Register of Historic Places District. The entire district, belonging to the ca. 1853 Old Cokesbury and Masonic Female College, encompasses 14,438 acres according to the Archives and History GIS (3,885 acres according to the 1970 Nomination Form). The district is recorded under Criteria C, with areas of significance including architecture, education, landscape architecture, literature, military, music, political, and religious (1970 Nomination Form).

Investigations at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology revealed two previously identified sites within the project tract and an additional four sites within a 1.0 mile radius of the project area (see Wogaman 1977) (Figure 10). The sites within the project tract include 38GN41 and 38GN42. Site 38GN41 is a low density surface scatter of prehistoric lithics and a nineteenth century scatter while 38GN42 is a surface scatter of quartz debris and a Morrow Mountain projectile point. Neither site was tested, but both have been determined not eligible for the National Register.

The sites recorded within the mile radius include 38GN40, a slate biface fragment; 38GN43, an

Archaic lithic scatter and nineteenth century ceramic scatter; 38GN44, a nineteenth century ceramic scatter; and 38GN45, an Archaic lithic scatter. All the sites were on the surface with subsurface testing only performed on 38GN44 and 38GN45 (no subsurface artifacts found). These four sites have been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

A closer investigation of the historic maps revealed that none of the maps show structures within the project area. Even the most modern map, the 1938 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Greenwood County*, only shows structures along the major roadways and fails to even show the minor roads like the one running north through the project area.

The examination of surface archaeological and architectural sites revealed scant results. No above ground structures were encountered. Area 1 had two previously identified sites (38GN41 and 38GN42) on the property. Due to poor surface visibility these sites were not encountered. In addition, a landscaped area with a stone sign was located on the property that may have destroyed the site area (Figure 11). However, a letter dated March 7, 1979, two years after the original survey, advised that the sites were "small . . . , badly disturbed and lack minimal associational context" (Trinkley 1979). The letter also recommended no additional research was needed for the sites.

Although these sites appear to be of no consequence, the survey (see Wogaman 1977) only examined sites along the road. Other parts of Area 1 were not examined by the 1977 survey and were not visible by the current assessment. Almost all of Area 1 is made up of Appling loamy sands which are well drained soils on only slightly sloping surfaces. It is possible that additional sites may be found in Area 1.

Area 2 contained a creek and very steep slopes. Some prehistoric flakes were found within the creek, however the integrity of these types of sites are very low. It is unlikely that Area 2 could have sustained any significant cultural features due to the slopes which range from 15 to 40%.

Area 3, much like Area 1, contains some level areas which may produce archaeological remains. Some of this area had an exposed surface which consisted of red clay and signifies a significant amount of erosion. However, no remains were found on the exposed areas. A large portion of this area was wooded with no surface visibility, but the slopes were not as extreme, usually under 6%. It is possible that additional sites may be found in Area 3.

Summary: Although no historic maps show structures on the property it is still possible, given several level areas in Area 1 and 3, that historic artifacts may be found (Figure 12). It is also probable that prehistoric sites may be within the project area given the proximity to a water source and the occurrence of sites from previous, nearby survey areas. Erosion in several places is high which may hinder the location of some sites.

However, we believe that a cultural resources survey should be performed on Area 1 and Area 3. Both areas have only a slight slope and with their proximity to a water source have the potential to reveal additional cultural resources. Area 2 has very steep slopes and has a low potential for archaeological sites.

Camp, Wallace J. and Edward C. Herren

1980 *Soil Survey of Greenwood and McCormick Counties, South Carolina* . U.S Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, Washington D.C.

Neuffer, Claude Henry

1984 *Names in South Carolina*. Vols. XXV-XXX 1978-1983. The Reprint Company, Spartanburg.

Rodeffer, Michael J., Stephanie H. Holschlag, and Mary Katherine Davis Cann

1979 *Greenwood County: An Archaeological Reconnaissance*. Lander College, Greenwood, South Carolina.

Trinkley, Michael

1979 Letter concerning the "Archaeological evaluation of site identified along the Hodges to Ware Shoals widening." S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

Wogaman, Ronald

1977 *An Archeological Survey and Evaluation of the Hodges to Ware Shoals Route (U.S. 25) In Greenwood County, South Carolina*. Research Manuscript Series #111. S.C. Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Columbia.



Figure 1. Project vicinity in Greenwood County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

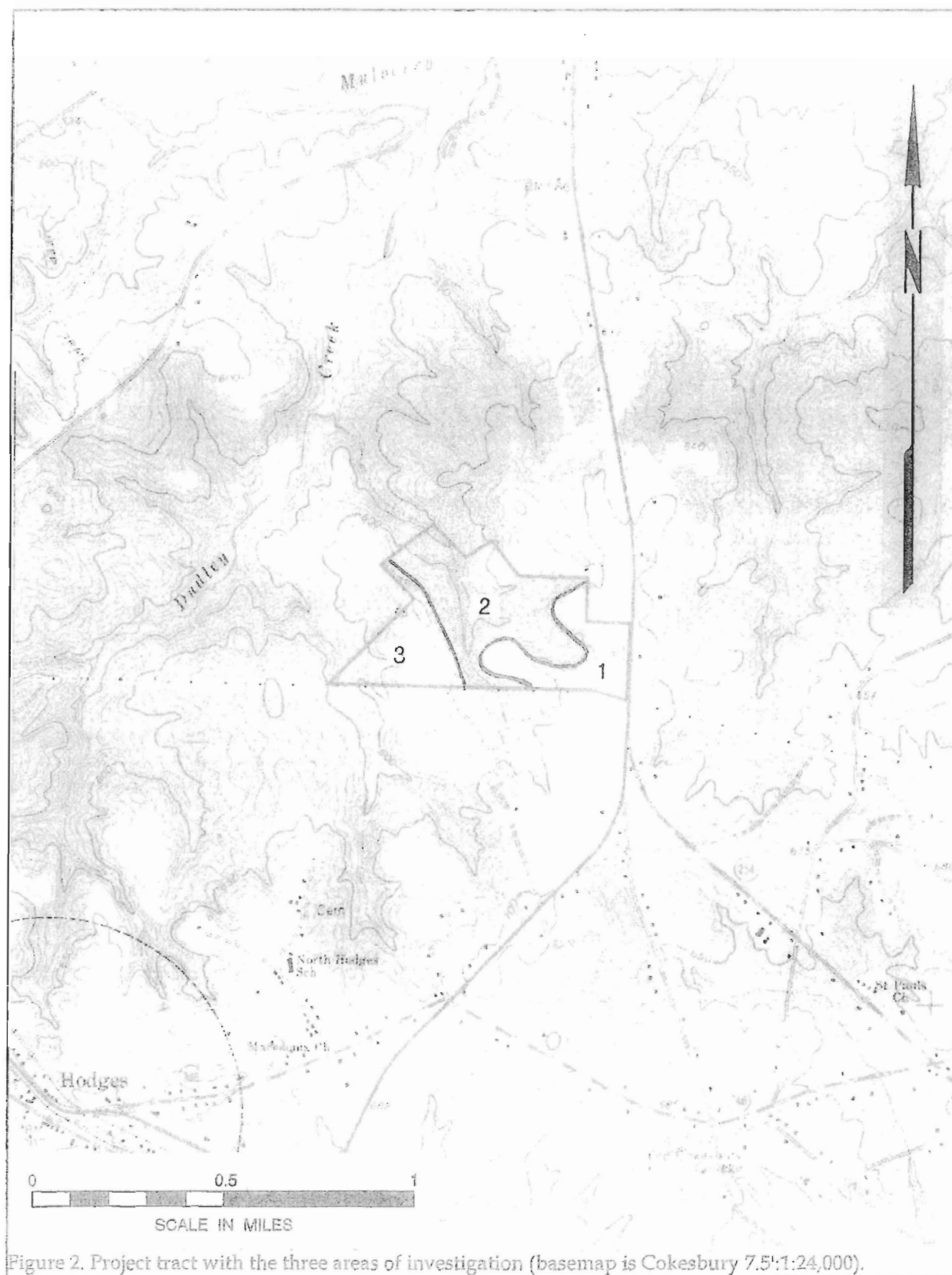
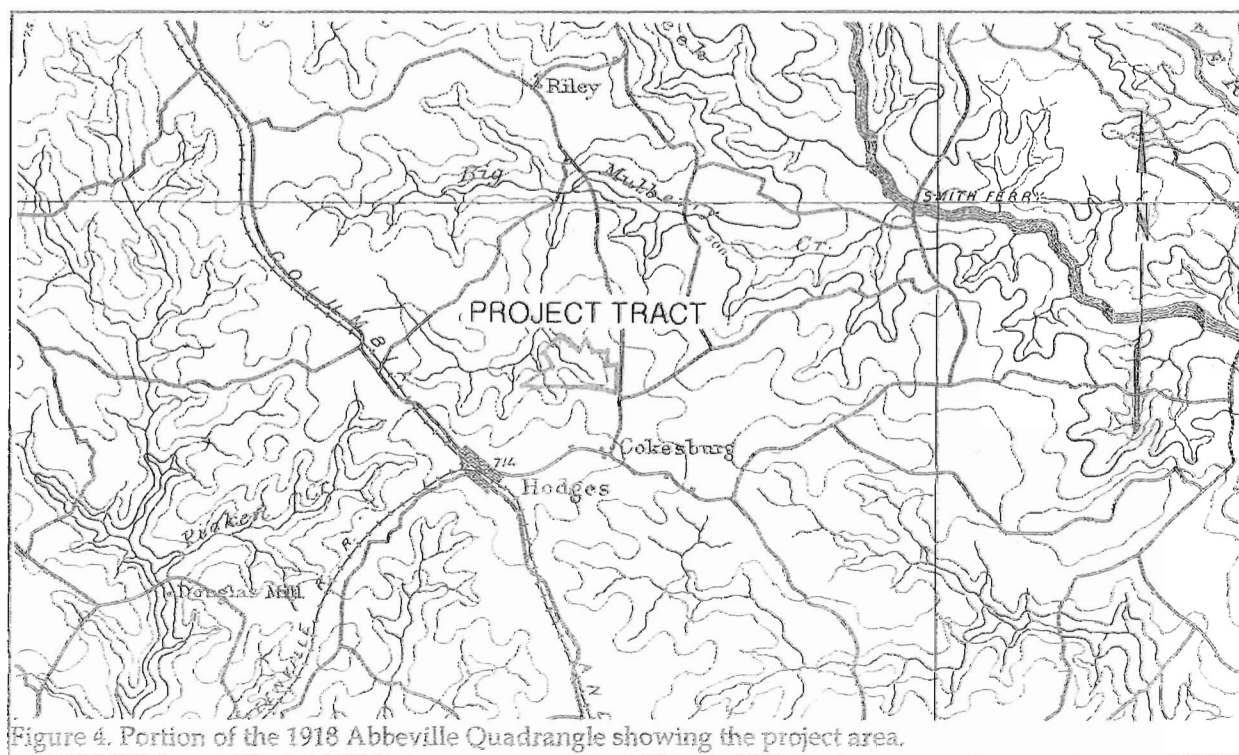
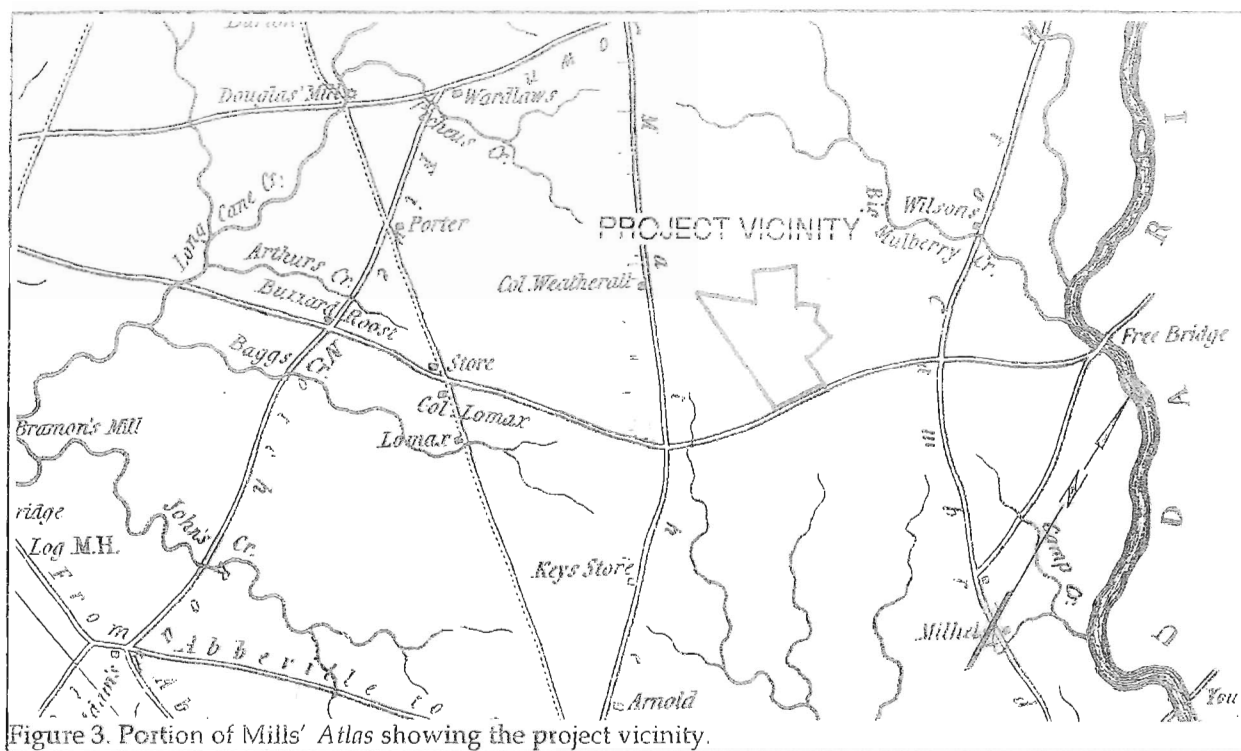


Figure 2. Project tract with the three areas of investigation (basemap is Cokesbury 7.5"=1:24,000).



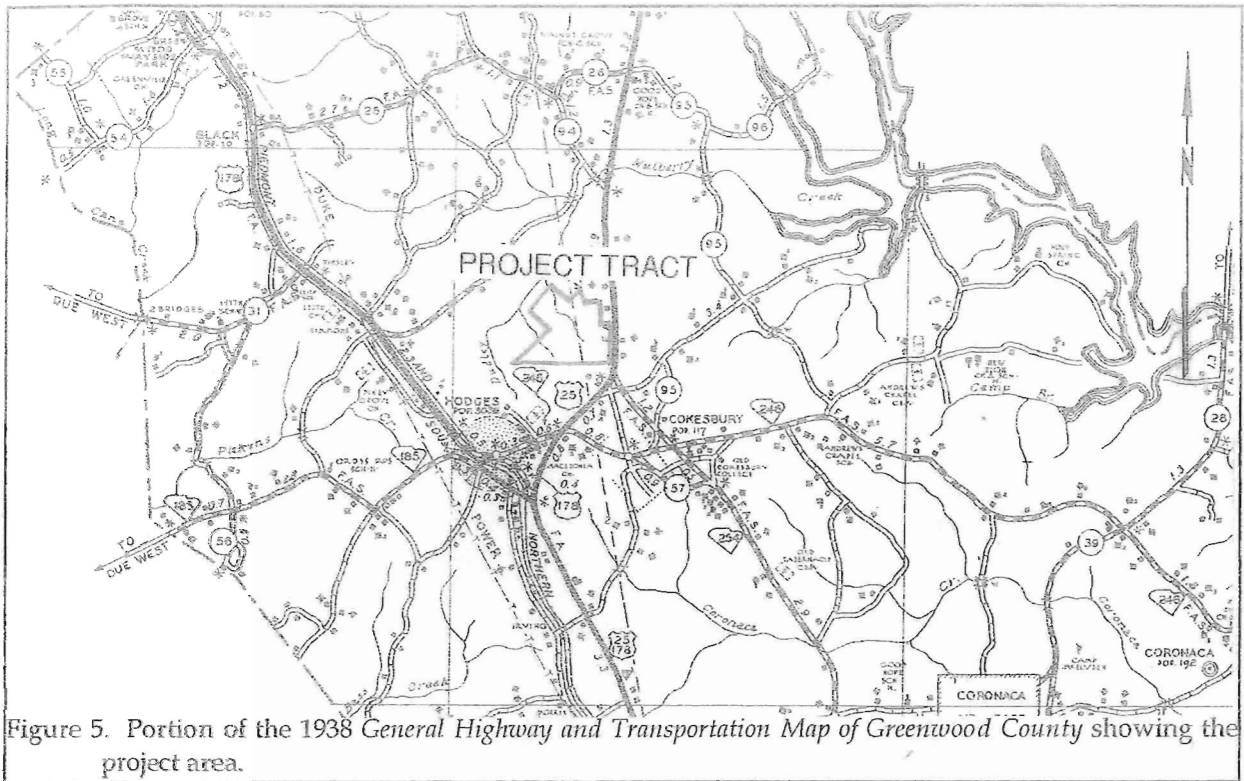


Figure 5. Portion of the 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map of Greenwood County showing the project area.

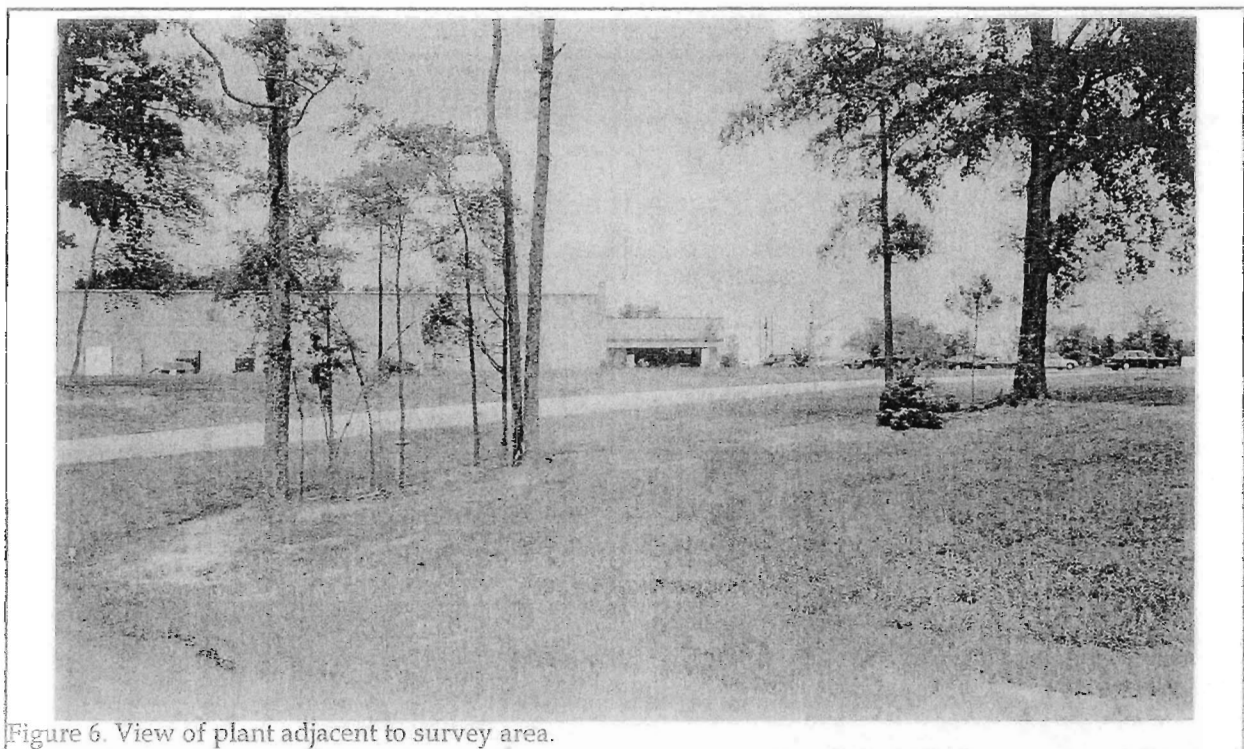


Figure 6. View of plant adjacent to survey area.

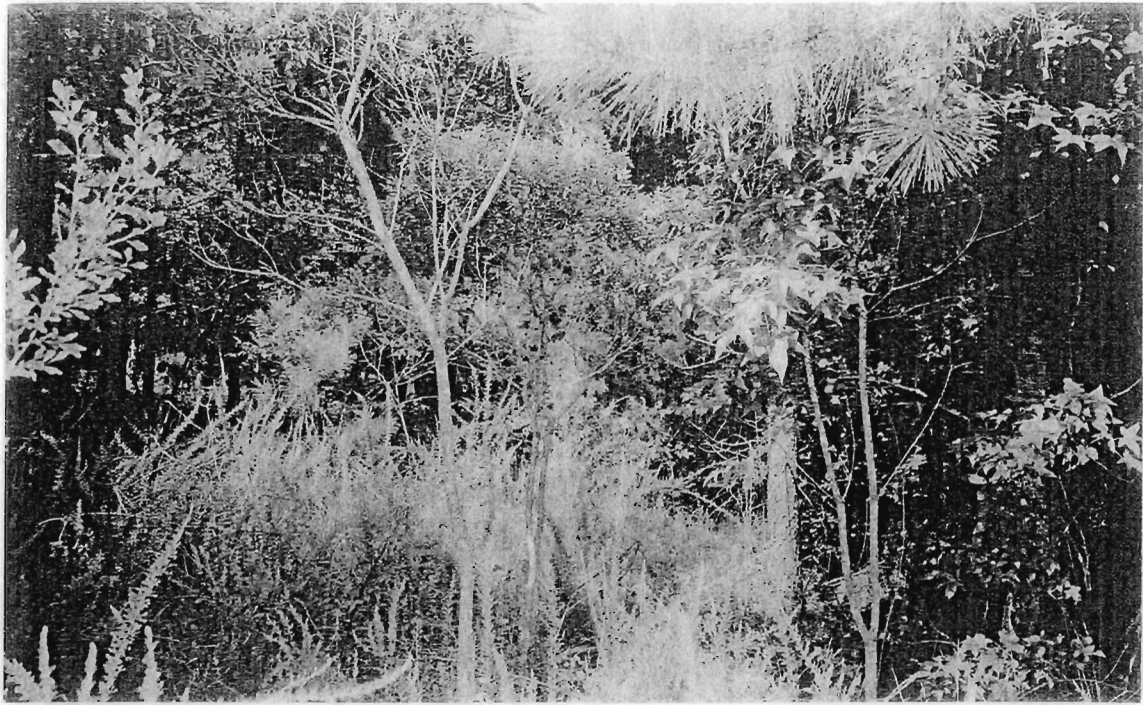


Figure 7. View of pines and hardwoods within the project tract.



Figure 8. View of hardwoods within the survey area.

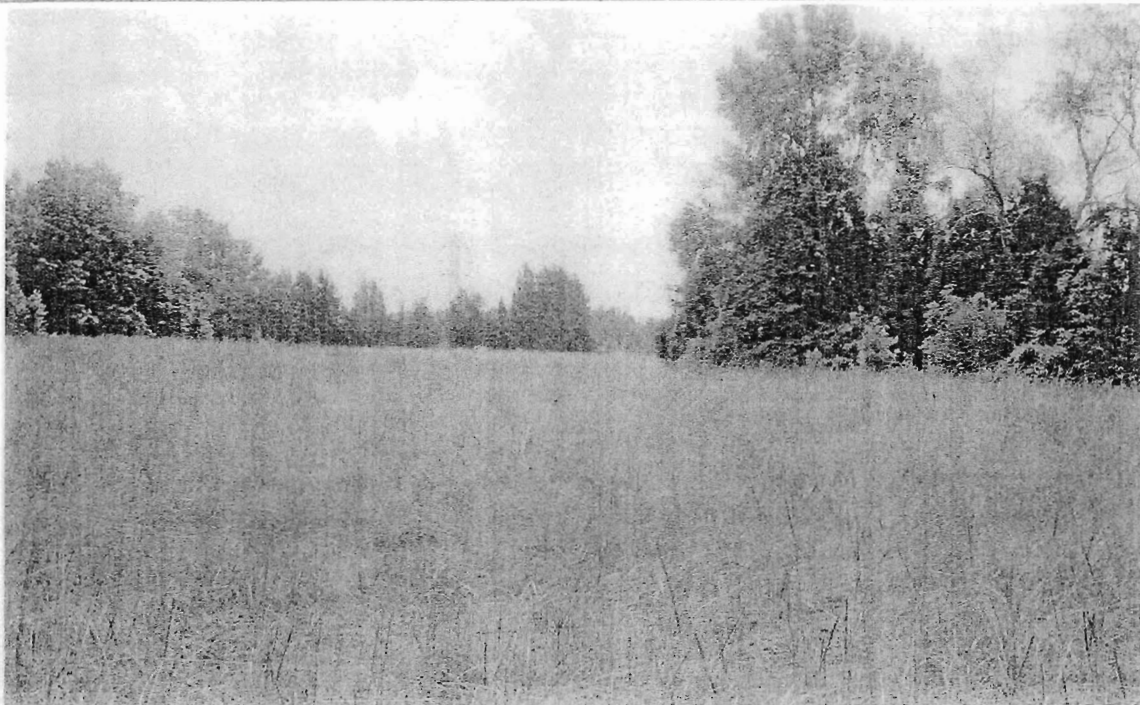


Figure 9. View of pasture within the survey area.

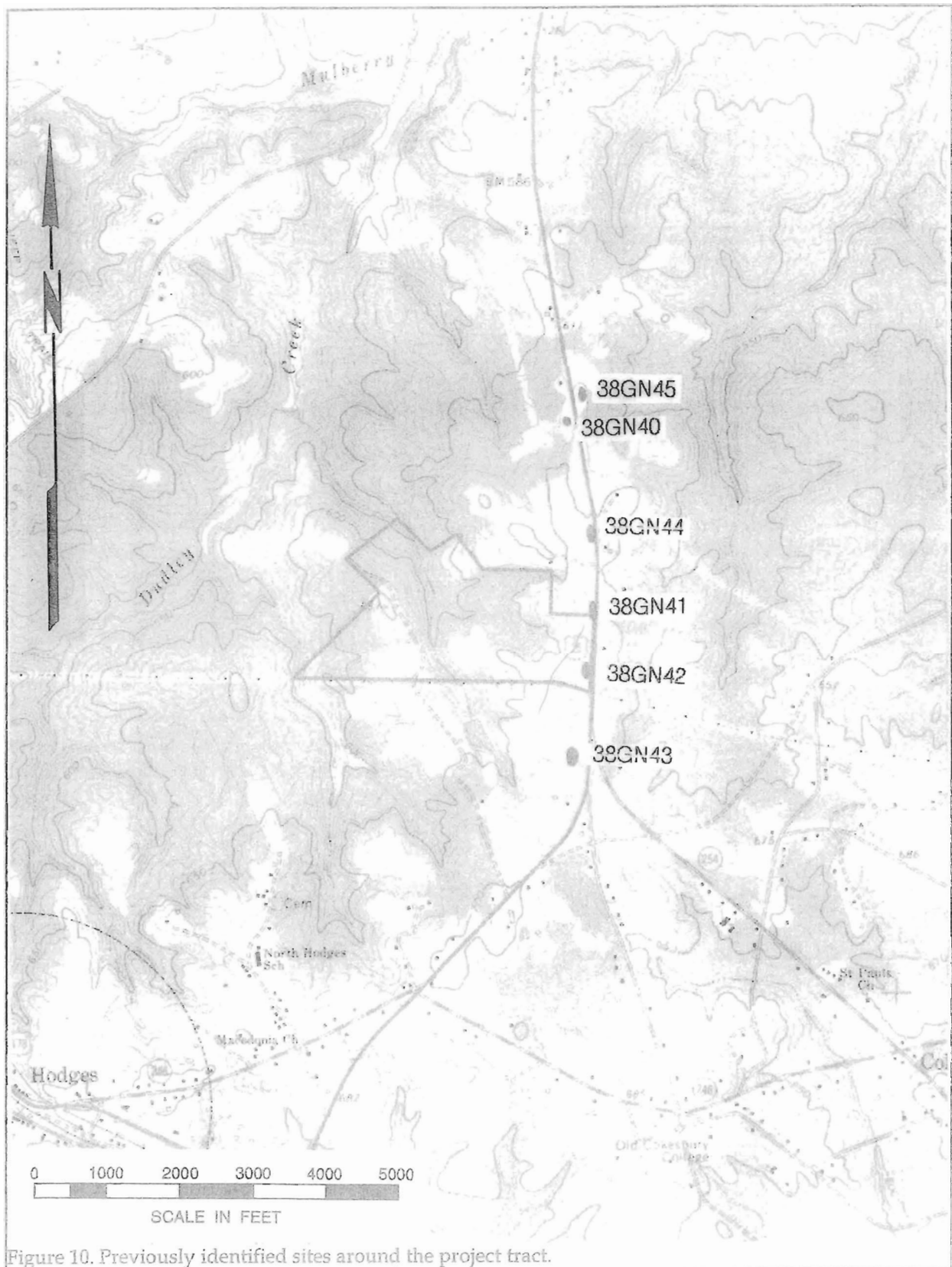


Figure 10. Previously identified sites around the project tract.

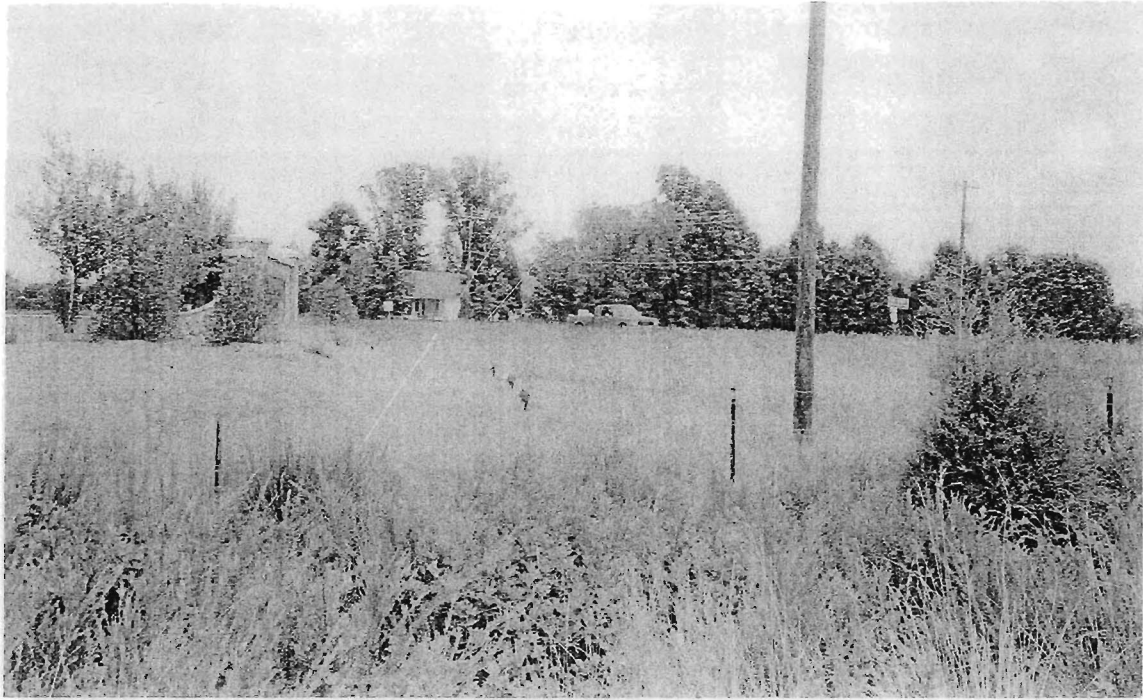


Figure 11. View of landscaping at the previously identified site.



Figure 12. Areas recommended for additional survey.